



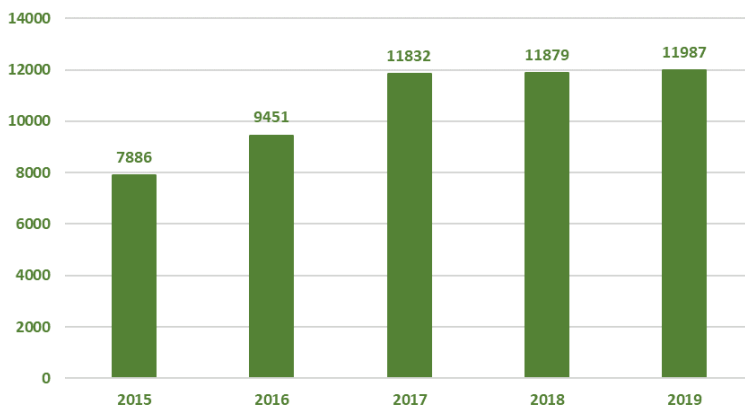
GONORRHEA



What is Gonorrhea?

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection. It is the **second** most commonly reported communicable disease in Indiana and in the U.S.¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that more than **1.6 million Americans** will contract gonorrhea each year; it is most commonly diagnosed in young adults 15-24¹ years of age. Gonorrhea is spread by oral, vaginal or anal sex with someone infected with the bacteria.¹ Gonorrhea is easily treated and cured with antibiotics, but if left untreated a more serious infection, infertility, heart trouble, skin disease, arthritis and blindness can occur.² Pregnant women can spread gonorrhea to their baby during childbirth, leading to pneumonia or even blindness.¹

Figure 1. Reported Indiana Gonorrhea Cases 2015-2019³



Expedited Partner Therapy

Indiana practitioners may legally prescribe antibiotics to any exposed sex partners who are unable to seek treatment.

Prescriptions are to be given to the infected patient for distribution to partners. For more information, visit the Indiana Department of Health [website](https://www.in.gov/isdh/).

Signs and Symptoms

Symptoms may appear 2-21 days after having sex with an infected partner.² Seek testing if you or your partner has any of the following symptoms:

Those who are anatomically male may experience:

- Pain or burning during urination¹
- Penile discharge (white, yellow or green)¹
- Frequent urination¹
- Painful or swollen testicles (not common)^{1,2}

Those who are anatomically female may experience:

- Pain or burning upon urination¹
- Increased vaginal discharge (may be thick yellow or white)¹
- Abnormal periods¹
- Vaginal bleeding between periods¹
- Lower abdominal pain^{1,2}

Rectal infections may result in:

- Discharge¹
- Anal itching¹
- Soreness¹
- Bleeding¹
- Painful bowel movements¹

Many people will have no symptoms at all; it is important to get tested regularly for STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) if you are sexually active.

Gonorrhea and HIV Co-infection

Transmission of HIV during sex with an HIV-infected partner is 3- 5 times more likely when a skin disruption—such as a chancre or other break in the skin caused by gonorrhea or another STD— is present.¹

It is recommended that anyone who is diagnosed with gonorrhea also be tested for HIV.

STD Prevention is HIV Prevention.

Fast Facts

- Gonorrhea is **curable**.
- Drug resistant gonorrhea is a **real threat**.
- Latex **condoms** used the right way every time will greatly reduce the chance of infection.¹
- **Damage** from untreated gonorrhea cannot be reversed.¹
- Patients should take all medication for the entire duration; medication should not be shared. Failure to do so could result in ongoing infection.¹
- Patients should **wait** 7 days until they and all partners have completed treatment before having sex again.¹



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Testing

Any sexually active person is at risk and should be tested for gonorrhea. Testing for gonorrhea is site specific because the infection can be in different parts of the body. Make sure to let your doctor know if you have been engaging in oral, vaginal, or anal sex so the test can be administered to the correct site.¹

Treatment

CDC Recommended Treatment

For clients weighing 300 lbs or less:
Ceftriaxone 500mg, IM

For clients weighing more than 300 lbs:
Ceftriaxone 1gram, IM

Dual therapy with Azithromycin is no longer recommended as of December 2020.

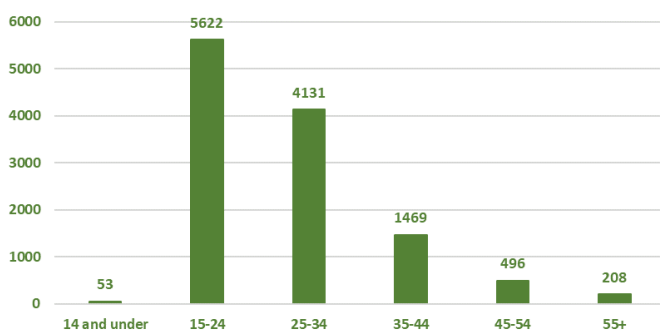
For more information about gonorrhea treatment, please visit the CDC's [website](https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/).

Health Disparity: Age

The rates of gonorrhea infection are different among age groups in the U.S. population, and that holds true for Indiana. Young Hoosiers are about 12 times more likely to suffer an infection of gonorrhea than older Hoosiers [Figure 2].

The disparity may be linked to barriers of quality prevention services, inability to pay for treatment, confidentiality concerns and discomfort with treatment facilities designed to serve adults.⁵

Figure 2. Reported IN Gonorrhea Cases by Age Group, 2019



References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/gonorrhea/>.
- Indiana Department of Health. <http://www.in.gov/isdh/17440.htm>.
- Indiana Department of Health. (2018). Statewide Investigating, Monitoring and Surveillance System (SWIMSS). (2019). NEDSS-Base System (NBS). Internal Data.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats14/minorities.htm>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Antibiotic-Resistant Gonorrhea](https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/antibiotic-resistant-gonorrhea).

Drug Resistant Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea has rapidly developed resistance to all known classes of antibiotics except one, and there are new strains that are showing resistance to that remaining class of antibiotics.¹ New strains are being found in the U.S. now and are only curable with high doses of antibiotics or intravenous antibiotics.⁶ To reduce the risks of resistance, it is important to complete all medications.

Public Health concerns regarding antibiotic resistance include:

- Epidemics come with high costs**- If total antibiotic resistance develops, this means there will be no effective treatment and more tests, cases, and medical expenses for the healthcare system.⁶
- Sterility and poor pregnancy outcomes**- Untreated gonorrhea increases infertility rates; more women can develop Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID); and some women will be at risk for ectopic pregnancy (fetus implants outside the uterus), which could result in death of both the fetus and the mother.¹

Health Disparity: Race

African American Hoosiers suffer an infection of gonorrhea at a rate **12 times** that of White Hoosiers [Figure 3].¹ This disparity may be linked to barriers of quality prevention services, fear and distrust of health care systems and economic inequality.⁵

Figure 3. Reported IN Gonorrhea Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-2019 (per 100,000 people)

